

KONOVALOV, F.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Variable-speed diagram of a multiple-bucket dredge. Trudy LVI
no.75:33-38 '64. (MIRA 18:19)

KONOVALOV, P.V., inzhener.

Lightweight concrete in bridge construction. Avt. dor. 20 no.2:15-
17 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Bridge construction) (Lightweight concrete)

MESHCHERYAKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; KONOVALOV, P.V., inzh.

Specification of the technology of making asphalt concrete mixes
based on the experience. Avt. dor. 21 no.5:4-5 My '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

(Asphalt concrete)

SOV/124-57-4-4757

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kononov, P. Ya.

TITLE: The Calculation of Disks (Raschet diskov)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Stalingr. mekhan. in-ta, 1955, Vol 2, pp 164-182

ABSTRACT: The author provides a method for the calculation of axisymmetrically heated disks. In connection therewith he analyzes the following problems: 1) The stress and strain distribution in a disk, 2) the profiling of a disk, 3) the determination of the magnitude of the negative allowance, the "loosening speed", and the stresses produced on a shaft by the shrink or press fit of a disk.

N. S. Kurdin

Card 1/1

257T7

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

11 Apr 53

"Investigation of Alkaloids From Spiral Ragweed
(Senecio Sarracenijs)," A. Danilova, R. Kononov,
P. Massagetov, and M. Garina, All-Union Sci-Res,
Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 5, pp 865, 866

Spiral ragweed contained 0.8-0.9% alkaloids, one of
which was sarraceine. Isolated a new alkaloid which
is the N-oxide of sarraceine. Presented by Acad V. M.
Rodionov 16 Feb 53.

257T7

YUNUSOV, S. , KONOVAZOV, R. A. , ORENKHOV, A. P.

"On the Alkaloids of the Series Papaveraceae--VII. On the Alkaloids Papaver
Armeniacum. Structure of Armeapavin. Zhur. obshch. Khim. 10 No. 7, 1940. Alkaloid Dept.
Scientific - Res. Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst. imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Received
29, Nov 1939.

Report U-1627, 11 Jan 52.

SOV/84-58-3-5/52

AUTHOR: Kononov, S., and Lagutokhin, P., Engineers (Kherson)

TITLE: Loader for the An-2 Aircraft (Zagruzchik dlya samoleta An-2)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The short note reports on a scoop conveyer type dry chemical loader for the An-2 aircraft created in one of the operational units. The conveyer is driven by an aircooled 4.5-HP engine, loads 400 kg of chemicals per minute, weighs 300 kg, is said to be easily built locally from tractor spare parts, and can be assembled and dismantled under field conditions. It can be carried in dismantled form to the place of work by the An-2. Attended by six workers, the conveyer fills the tanks of the aircraft in 3 minutes. The tests of the assembly carried out in the Novomayachkovskiy sovkhos in Kherson Oblast have been successful. Over 200 tons of chemical fertilizers, with normal and increased moisture content were spread from the An-2 in a short time. The loader operated without failure. The idling time of the aircraft was cut to a fraction. The note is accompanied by a photograph showing the loader at work.

Card 1/1 1. Aircraft--Equipment 2. Storage tanks--Loading 3. Chemicals--Handling
4. Industrial equipment--Design 5. Industrial equipment--Performance

KONOVALOV, Sz.[Konovalev, S.], mernok; MESALINA, N.[Meshalina, N.], mernok

Electrification and dieselization of enginehouses. Vasut 13 no.12:
18-21 D '63.

MONOVALEV, S. A., Eng.; KOT, A. A.; ROZINOV, I. N., Eng.

Steam Boilers

Productivity of saliferous sections of boilers with gradual evaporation. Elek. sta. 23,
No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Improving measures against frost and sleet. Vest. sviasi 14
no.12:25 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Nachal'nik Yaroslavskego lineynno-tekhnicheskogo usla.
(Telephone lines--Ice prevention)

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Investigating and mobilizing internal resources. Vest.
svyazi 16 no.12:23 D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik Yaroslavskogo lineynno-tekhnicheskogo uzla.
(Telecommunication)

KONOVALOV, S. A.

CHERNOVA, L. A.

Remarks on A.A.Kot's, S.A.Konovalov's and I.N.Rozengans' article
"Productivity of saline sections of boilers with staged evaporation."
Elek.sta. 25 no.10:56 0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Nachal'nik Khimslushby Mosenergo.
(Steam boilers) (Kot, A.A.) (Konovalov, S.A.)

STANDARD INDEX																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>ca 110</p> <p>Amino acid composition of proteins from two edible mushrooms; methods of study [of proteins]. A. Kirel and G. Kopylov. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 2, 47-50 (1967). The amino acid composition of proteins from <i>Panthena campestris</i> and <i>Trametes melles</i> has been determined. Certain sources of error in the usual methods are pointed out. B. C. A.</p> <p>Lab. of Plant Biochemistry, Moscow state University</p> <p>ASR 55.4 - METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>24</i></p> <p><i>16</i></p> <p>Preparation of autolysates from spent yeast. S. Konovalov. <i>Spiro-Vodochanova</i> <i>Tram.</i> 15, No. 9, 22-4 (1968). <i>Chemie & Industrie</i> 42, 555. The autolysis medium must have the optimum pH of 0.5. If dried unwashed yeast (contg. acid wort residues) is used, it is necessary to add a certain amt. of alkali (about 0.12 g. per 100 cc.). Optimum autolysis temp. is 48-50°; the water should be heated before adding to the yeast. After autolysis the soln. is sepl. from the yeast and heated at 100° for 10-20 min. to sterilize the autolysate. A. Poinneau-Couture</p>																																																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
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COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLE INDEX									
KONOVALOV, S. A.										11C									
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<p>The question of the nitrogen nutrition of yeast. I. P. Zakharov, S. A. Konvalov and P. M. Kinsburskaya. <i>Microbiology</i> (U. S. S. R.) 7, 643-59 (1938); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1939, I, 4781. — The optimum amt. of N for the growth of yeast (strain XII) was 0.0212-0.0105% when $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ was the source, 0.0163-0.008% when it was asparagine, and 0.0316% for cultures in yeast water. Growth was much more vigorous on yeast water than on asparagine or $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. In this respect there was no essential difference between the last 2 compds. The fermentation process on the yeast water was characterized by great intensity. After fermentation, the percentage of N in the yeast decreased. The consumption of N by the yeast was thus related to its concn. in the fermenting substance. For all the sources of N studied, accumulation of amino N during fermentation was observed.</p>										M. G. Moore									
ASA 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>16</p> <p>Problems of sugar consumption in yeast fermentation of molasses. <i>S. Kononov. Spits-Vedokhnaya Prom. 16, No. 12, 9-10(1939).</i>—In an aerated molasses mash sugar consumption in 8-10 hrs. (from the beginning of fermentation) reaches 8.0 to 15.6% of the sugar content, while without aeration only 5.2 to 7.7% is used up. Tests with yeasts ranging from 0.94 to 34.6 million cells per cc. showed a close relation of cell count to sugar consumption.</p> <p>Julian F. Smith</p>																										<p>16</p>																									
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<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p>		<p>COMMON VARIABLE ELEMENTS</p>	
<p>CA</p>		<p>16</p>	
<p>PERMANENT MOLASSES WITHOUT ADDING NITROGENOUS NUTRIENTS FOR YEAST. S. KONOVALEVA, <i>Spiro-Vedechaya Press</i>, 17, No. 9, 5-8(1940).—With $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, yeast ext. and malt ext. as sources of N it was found that alc. fermentation of molasses mash was as rapid without any added source of N and that the alc. yield was about the same as when N was supplied. No significant difference was observed in amt. of N assimilated by yeast cells or in cell growth. Hence it is not necessary to add any N nutrient to molasses. Julian P. Smith</p>			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SECOND MAP ONLY ONE</p>		<p>THIRD MAP ONLY ONE</p>	
<p>ALPHABETIC</p>		<p>ALPHABETIC</p>	

1ST AND 2ND CROSSLINES																										3RD AND 4TH CROSSLINES																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CA 11C </div> <p>Nutritional value of various nitrogen compounds for yeasts. S. A. Kononov. <i>Microbiology</i> 18, 250 G</p> <p>(1949). -- Criteria for evaluating N sources for yeasts vary and often are not comparable; hence the literature reveals many contradictions. In artificial medium yeast cells grow faster than they proliferate; in yeast water, proliferation is faster. Hence the observed av. wt. per 10^6 cells was 2.83 mg. with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ or asparagine as N source, but only 1.50 mg. with yeast water. Contrary to Thorne (C.A. 20, 2122), urea was fully equiv. to asparagine, arginine, or tyrosine as N source at optimum concn. (0.02%). Glycine and uric acid come next as N sources, as judged by proliferation, growth, and N assimilation capacity. Taken singly, these criteria do not rate the N sources in the same order.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Julian F. Smith</p>																																																			
<p>A-U Sci Res. Inst. Alcohol Industry, Moscow</p> <p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

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<p>Selectivity in capacity of yeasts to utilize nitrogen from various amino acids. S. A. Kononov. <i>Mikrobiologiya</i> 18, 351-5(1940).--The deamination of amino acids by yeasts is reversible; some of the liberated NH₃ recombines with the acid residue. Amino acids supply both N and C, as shown by tests with arginine, tyrosine, glycine, cystine, lysine, histidine, asparagine, aminodicarboxylic acids, yeast water, and peptone, with and without aeration. Formation of fusel oil begins only after the first stage of fermentation, since it requires intensive synthesis of amino acids, followed by deamination and reduction of the acid residue to alcohols.</p> <p>Julian F. Smith</p>																																																			
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KONOVALOV, S. A.

Determination of nitrogen requirement in culture of yeast.
Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 21 no. 3:273-279 May-June 1952. (GLML 22:3)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Alcohol
Industry, Moscow.

Rosovakov, S. A.

Effects of some activities in the field of activity
S. A. Rosovakov
1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Methods
4. Results
5. Conclusions
6. References
7. Appendix
8. Bibliography
9. Glossary
10. Index

SECRET

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Yeast culture with continuous fermentation of starchy mash. Spirt.
prom. 20 no.4:9-11 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Yeast) (Fermentation)

✓ The influence of the temperature on the spreading of a contamination at the alcoholic fermentation. S. A. Kenovalov, *Spiritsyuy Prom.* 21, No. 2, 27-2 (1955). ~~Mashes~~ ^{rye} mashes, were infected with acid-producing bacteria, and the fermentations were allowed to proceed up to 4 days. Expts. were done at 18-20°, at 25-28°, and at 30°. An attempt was also made to influence the infection by changing temps., e.g., operating 16 hrs. at 30°, then 24 hrs. at 20°, and 24 hrs. at 30°. The amt. of CO₂ formed after various periods of times was analyzed, also the amt. of CO₂ at various depths, and the amt. of yeast cells formed. The influence of the temp. is never too pronounced; the best results were obtained with the lower temps., as the yeast still propagates well, whereas the acid-forming bacilli do not develop too well then. C//
Werner Jacobson

AD- Sci Res. Inst. Alcohol Industry

Konovakov, S. A.

✓ Effects of antiseptics on yeasts. S. A. Konovakov (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Alcohol Ind., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 24, 109-207(1955).—The optimum concn. of Na pentachlorophenolate for suppressing bacterial growth in yeast cultures in beer mash is 0.001%; of cetylpyridinium bromide, 0.0014%. The optimum concns. for starch fermentation are 0.02-0.03 and 0.03%, resp. Inhibiting effects of antiseptics on yeasts can be minimized by copious inoculation with yeast cells or by dissolving the antiseptic in malted milk before adding it to the mash. While 0.003 to 0.005% of NaOC₂Cl₄ will prevent proliferation of yeasts in filtered mash it has no adverse effect on yeast cells in mash with a solid substrate. Julian F. Smith

KONOVALOV S.A.

✓ Nitrogen losses in yeasts in repeated utilization and in continuous fermentation processes. S. A. Kononov (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Alc. Ind., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 24, 689-67(1955).--in repeated use of yeast for alc. fermentation the loss of N (calcd. on the wt. of yeast cells) is nearly const. and not dependent on the no. of passes. In continuous fermentation the loss occurs mainly at the beginning, in the first fermenter of the battery, and is about 5.8-12.6 mg. of amino N per 100 ml. of mash. Thereafter N content remains nearly const. or may even return to the initial level or higher. The drop in total wt. of yeast from the first to the last fermenter is apparently related to utilization of reserve nutrients. In repeated batch fermentations the relative proliferation rate of the yeast decreases, but even after 6-8 passes the cell count in the mash is 300-400 million per ml. The proportion of cells which are stained by methylene blue rises from pass to pass, reaching 51% of the total cell count, while the total no. of active cells remains nearly const. Charts and tables show losses of amino N, proliferation rates, and cell counts in batch fermentation (up to 9 passes, 350 hrs.) and in the continuous process (6 fermenters).
Julian F. Smith

MP

Inst :
Title : Yeast Multiplication in Continuous Fermentation.
Orig Pub : Spirt. prom-st, 1957, No 2, 20-21

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

Abstract : In the process of batch fermentation, when alcohol concentration reaches 3-5% it arrests yeast cell multiplication by 30-45%, but in continuous fermentation of wort, alcohol in concentration up to 7.5% exerts no appreciable effect on yeast multiplication. The author believes that in a continuous fermentation of starchy media the primary fermentation can be accomplished in one apparatus. In such a case the content of dry matter in wort should be 3.5-5% when the concentration of the initial mash is 15.5-16.5% (by saccharometer). The alcohol content should be 6.5-7.5%, the content of unfermented maltose 1.5-3%, and

Card 1/2

concentration of yeast cells 90-120 million per ml. The speed of inflow, after filling the apparatus, should be 1, times, double, and later triple the apparatus volume in 24 hours.

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Characteristics of vital activities of yeasts in continuous fermentation
[with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya 27 no.1:120-126 Ja-F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(YEAST) (FERMENTATION)

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Control of infection in continuous fermentation [with summary
in English]. S.A. Kononov. Mikrobiologiya 27 no.2:235-243
Mr-Apr '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(FERMENTATION)
(BACTERIOLOGY)

KONOUALOV, S.A.

AUTHOR: Alferov, V. V. Sot/30-59-2-48/60
 TITLE: Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms (Sopryernoye brosheniye i vyrashchivaniye mikroorganizmov)
 PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 106-108 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: The Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) convened a conference from October 13 to 15, 1958 which dealt with the investigation of some working results in this field as well as with the discussion of a further intensification of the productions basing on the activity of microorganisms. The conference was attended by more than 200 representatives of academic and scientific branch research institutes, enterprises, sovmarkhoses, universities, as well as foreign scientists. The following lectures were heard:
 N. D. Iyerusalimskiy spoke of the theoretical foundation of the method of continuous microbe breeding and its prospects of application in the microbiological industry.
 Ye. A. Plevako, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Bread-Production Industry) dealt with the problem of the breeding of yeast in solutions containing molasses.
 P. M. Fisher, K. P. Andreyev, V. A. Utenkova, M. Ye. Kalrushnyy and A. P. Kryuchkova, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Industry of Hydrolysis and Sulfite Spirits) evaluated the theoretical and practical work in the field of continuous fermentation of wood hydrolysates and sulfite liquor as well as their utilization for obtaining fodder yeast.
 V. I. Mamsova, Krasnoyarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (Krasnoyarsk Hydrolysis Plant) said that the introduction and completion of the continuous process of yeast breeding made it possible to increase the output of yeast factories by ten times.
 V. L. Yamskaya, A. I. Melchukova, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Spirit, Liqueur and Brandy Industry), V. M. Kakhmasovich, Belomorskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (Belomorskaya Scientific Research Laboratory) reported on the experiment of applying the method of continuous fermentation

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Card 2/4

Continuous Fermentation and Breeding of Microorganisms Sot/30-59-2-48/60

of the starchy raw material and syrup in the alcohol and acetone-butanol industry.
 S. A. Konoualov, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol, Liqueur and Brandy Industry reported on the problem of antiseptics in fighting infection due to ferments.
 L. Ya. Medvedevskaya, Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the AS USSR) reported on the investigation of the morphological and physiological properties of yeast.
 A. D. Kovalenko, Andrushevskiy spirtovoy zavod (Andrushevka Distillery), M. Ya. Saychanko, Malo-Viskovskiy spirtovoy zavod (Malo-Viskovskiy Alcohol-Distillery) M. A. Makarova, Smolenskiy Sovmarkhos (Smolensk Sovmarkhos) reported on some working results obtained by distilleries in the syrup fermentation by using the method of continuous flow.
 M. S. Loytatskaya, Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University) characterized the correlation of reproduction processes and biochemical activity of acetic acid bacteria in the high-speed production of vinegar.
 E. M. Meronova, Microbiological Institute of the AS USSR spoke of the possibility of obtaining vitamin B₁₂ by continuous breeding of propionic acid bacteria (propionovokisluyemye bakterii).
 S. L. Brinberg, O. Z. Grubovskaya, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics) reported on the application of this method in the production of penicillin.
 V. V. Vyshinskaya, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Spirit, Liqueur, and Brandy Industry showed that the method of semi-continuous breeding of the fungus *Aspergillus niger* accelerates fermentation.
 B. V. Porfilyev, Leningrad University reported on the results of investigations of the natural microflora by the method of capillary microscopy which he had developed.
 V. A. Kameneva, Kiev University demonstrated his new batcher for continuous breeding of microorganisms in laboratory practice.
 J. Vinkl and J. Hrdina (Czechoslovakia) expressed their opinions on the methods of continuous breeding of microorganisms.
 On this Conference it was pointed to the necessity of organizing the industrial production of cultures for continuous fermentation.

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Card 4/4

KONOVALOV, S.A.; GRIESHOVA, R.N.; BORODKINA, V.V.

Nutrition of yeasts during the process of fermentation of starchy
mashes. Trudy TSVIISP no.7:28-37 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Yeast) (Fermentation)

KONOVALOV, S.A.; GOLUBENKOVA, N.I.; BORODKINA, V.V.

Use of phosphorus and transformation of its various forms
in yeasts during fermentation, Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:11-23

'59.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Phosphorus)

(Yeast)

(Fermentation)

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Nitrogen consumption by yeast during continuous fermentation. Mikro-
biologiya 28 no.5:717-723 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promysh-
lennosti, Moskva.

(YEASTS metab.)

(NITROGEN metab.)

KONOVALOV, S.A.; GEMBERSHOVA, R.N.

Study of some phosphorus compounds in yeasts. Mikrobiologiya 28
no.6:838-845 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i
likerno-vodochnoy promyshlennosti.
(PHOSPHORUS chem.)
(YEASTS chem.)

KONOVALOV, S.A.; YAROVENKO, V.L.; BUROVA, M.V.; BORODKINA, V.V.

Disinfection of green malt. Spirt.prom. 26 no.1:13-16
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Malt--Disinfection)

KONOVALOV, S.A.; CHESTNOV, P.G.; GOLUBENKOVA, N.I.; BORODKINA, V.V.

Fermentation of starchy raw materials with molasses sirup added.
Spir. prom. 26 no. 7:43-46 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Fermentation) (Alcohol)

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Transformation of phosphorus compounds in yeast at different stages
of alcohol fermentation. Mikrobiologiya 29 no.5:661-667 S-C '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(YEAST) (FERMENTATION) (PHOSPHATES)

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Finding the most favorable conditions for the biological activity
of yeast in the primary apparatus of a continuous battery. Spirt.
prom. 27 no.6:14-18 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Yeast)

BLAGONRAVOV, S.I.; BREK, B.M.; BYAKOV, P.T.; VIKTOROV, V.S.; VAGANOV,
V.I.; GUSEV, S.A.; GLEBOV, V.V.; GURILEV, A.M.; DANILOV, G.D.;
ZAV'YALOV, V.G.; IOFFE, Ye.F.; IZVEKOV, G.M.; KONOVALOV, S.A.;
KULIGIN, A.S.; KASATKIN, A.P.; KUZNETSOV, N.I.; LEBEDEV, A.I.;
LEMPERT, Ye.N.; MARGEVICH, Ya.I.; MAYZEL', M.A.; MITYAKOV, V.S.;
NOSKOV, M.M.; RYABCHIKOV, M.Ya.; RATSMAN, N.I.; TVOROGOV, M.K.;
UGOL'NIKOV, V.Ya.; KHAR'KOV, G.I.; CHADOV, S.L.

Lev Mil'evich Matveev; obituary. Torf. prom. 38 no.4:38 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Matveev, Lev Mil'evich, 1914-1961)

KONOVALOV, S.A.

Intermittent and continuous method for the fermentation of mixed
grain and molasses raw materials. Trudy TSNIISP no.12:6-13 '62
(MIRA 17:3)

KONOVALOV, S.A.; YAKUSHEVA, M.I.

Changes in the nucleic acid content of yeasts during the various
stages of their growth. Trudy TSNIISP no. 13:10-14 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

KONVALOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; LOGINOVA, L.G., doktor biol. nauk,
retsensent; FENIKSOVA, R.V., doktor biol. nauk, retsensent;
KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry of yeast] Biokhimiia drozhzhei. Moskva, Pishche-
promizdat, 1962. 268 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Yeast) (Biochemistry)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; KONOVALOV, S.A.; GOLUBEVA² KOVA, N.I.;
VASILENKO, T.V.

Yeast hybrid increasing the yield of alcohol in the process of
the fermentation of molasses. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.6:1052-1058
N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.

KONOVALOV, S.A.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; KOSIKOV, K.V.

Yeast hybrids used for raffinose fermentation and their application in the distilling industry. Ferm. i spirit. prom. 30 no.1: 8-11 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Konovalov). 2. Institut genetiki AN SSSR (for Rayevskaya, Kosikov).

KOTOV, V.B.; KONOVALOV, S.A.

Possibility of direct assimilation of amino acids by yeast.
Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.2:9-15 '65. 8 (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KONOVALOV, S.A.

[Use of enzymes of microbial origin in the distilling industry] Primenenie fermentov mikrobnogo proiskhozhdenia v spirtovoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 65 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

KONOVALOV, S.G., inzh.

Making a drift under difficult conditions of mining geology.
Ugol'.prom. no.3:19-22 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

8/123/62/000/016/012/013
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Konovalov, S. G.

TITLE: Electric-arc sharpening machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 16, 1962, 92 - 93,
abstract 16B534 ("Ugol' Ukrainy", 1962, no. 3, 37)

TEXT: The author describes a machine for sharpening drill bits and sintered-carbide tools. Sharpening is effected by a-c electric arc which originates between a rotating cast iron disk and the cutter surface being sharpened, the potential difference between them being 36 v. The cast-iron wheel is 250 mm in diameter, the speed 2,900 rpm. It is pointed out that the use of a non-arcing emulsion in the zone of arc formation improves the machining finish. There is 1 figure. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KONOVALOV, S.I. (g. Stalino); VERZANSKIY, M.I. (g. Kursk).

Fighting to reduce transportation costs at enterprises in economic regions.
Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.12:69-71 D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya shoslenodorozhnogo, avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog Stalinskogo sovnarkhosa (for Konevalov).
2. Nachal'nik Transportnogo upravleniya Kurskogo sovnarkhosa (for Verzanskiy).

(Railroads--Cost of operation)

MISHCHENKO, N.M.; BELEVTSOV, G.A.; ROTMISTROVSKIY, B.M.; IVANENKO, A.Ya.;
KONVALOV, S.I.; MYTSENKO, D.I.; ANDREYEV, A.A.; GAYDUKOV, V.S.

Complex automation of blast furnace air preheaters. Stal' 23
no.6:497-499 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KONOVALOV, S.I.; SEKIR, V.I., inzh.

Proportioning the moisture in the sintering batch mixture.
Metallurg 10 no.6:11 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii avtomatizatsii Tsentral'noy laboratorii
avtomatizatsii i mekhanizatsii Yenakiyevskogo metallurgicheskogo
zavoda (for Konovalov).

KONOVALOV, S.M.; SAVVAITOVA, K.A.

Some data on the helminths of intraspecific forms of the char
Salvelinus alpinus in Kamchatka. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.
nauki no.2:32-35 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningrad-
skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova i
kafedroy ikhtiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(KAMCHATKA---WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

(KAMCHATKA---PARASITES---TROUT)

SKVORTSOV, Nikolay Filippovich; KONOVALOV, S.V., redaktor; GALAKTIONOVA,
Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Using concrete filled steel pipes in bridge construction] Primenenie
staletrubobetona v mostostroenii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avto-
transportnoi lit-ry, 1955. 84 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Bridges, Concrete)

KONOVALOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUBBOTINA, I.V., inzh.

Ultrasonic testing of the density of asphalt-concrete pavement.
(MIRA 18:8)

Avt.dor. 28 no.6:9 Ja '65.

KONOVALOV, S.V., insh.

Investigating structures of precast reinforced concrete pavements
of highways. Trudy MADI no.22:76-98 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Pavements, Concrete)
(Precast concrete construction)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, Ivan Gavrilovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; AGEYEV,
Dmitriy Nikolayevich; ZVEREV, Sergey Aleksandrovich;
KONOVALOV, Stepan Vasil'yevich; KURASOVA, Galina Panteleymonovna;
POCHTOVIK, Gennadiy Yakovlevich; RADKEVICH, Boris Leonardovich;
SHCHEKANENKO, Rostislav Arkad'yevich; GORLOVA, N.B., red.;
BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Using claydite concrete in road and bridge construction] Pri-
menenie keramzitobetona v dorozhno-mostovom stroitel'stve. [By]
I.G.Ivanov-Diatlov i dr. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Lightweight concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)
(Pavements, Concrete)

TEREKHOV, V.M., inzh.; MURZHIN, I.I., inzh.; LEVITSKIY, A.L., inzh.;
retsenzent; MOISEYEV, G.A., inzh., retsenzent;
NOVOSEL'SKIY, B.S., inzh., retsenzent; DENISOVA, T.V.,
inzh., retsenzent; YEREMEYEV, A.S., inzh., retsenzent;
DZHAVAKHYAN, T.V., inzh., retsenzent; BOL'SHAKOV, A.S.,
inzh., retsenzent; SHCHERBACHEVICH, G.S., inzh.,
retsenzent; KLIMOV, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; KHARLAMOV,
P.G., inzh., retsenzent; VIL'CHINSKIY, V.L., inzh.,
retsenzent; KONOVALOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; MAMCHENKO,
V.P., inzh., retsenzent; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh., retsenzent;
POLEKHA, A.M., inzh., red.; MEL'NIKOV, V.Ye., inzh., red.;
KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the diesel locomotive operator] Spravochnik ma-
shinista teplovoza. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 479 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KONOVALOV, S.Ye., inzh.

Reducing costs of organizing diesel locomotive systems. Zhel.dor.
transp. 41 no.3:31-34 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Diesel locomotives)
(Railroads--Cost of construction)

KMETIK, Petr Iosifovich; MEREZHKO, Vasilii Grigor'yevich; USTINOV, Nikolay Petrovich; Primal uchastiye SHCHERBACHEVICH, G.S., inzh.; UGLINSKIY, A.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; BONDARENKO, M.D., inzh., retsenzent; TEREKHOV, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; KONOVALOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; SODAKIN, V.V., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of the operation, maintenance and repair of diesel locomotives] Organizatsiia teplovoznogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 197 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Diesel locomotives—Maintenance and repair)

KONVALOV, S.Ye., inzh.

Potentials in the utilization of electric and diesel traction.
Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.9:55-59 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Railroads--Management) (Locomotives)

KONOVALOV, S.Z.

Method of studying the concepts of "work" and "energy" in
physics courses in secondary schools. Uch. zap. Vel. Luk.
gos. ped. inst. 4 no. 1:62-72 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Physics--Study and teaching)

KONOVALOV, S.Z.

Atheistic education of students in out-of-class physics work.
Uch. zap. Velikoluk. gos. ped. inst. no.16:45-53 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Atheism) (Physics--Study and teaching)

KONOVALOV, V.

Improving the organization of work at our grain elevator. Muk.-elev.
prom. 25 no.3:30 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otдела Kuybyshevskogo elevatora.
(Kuybyshev--Grain elevators)

KONOVALOV, V., inzh.

Special purpose rockets. Av. i kosm. 46 no.12:85-87 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

ZALESSKIY, P.; KONOVALOV, V.

Shortcomings of a booklet. Av.i kosm. 46 no.9:86-87 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

KONOVALOV, V., inzh.

With a changeable guidance system. Av.1 kosm. 46 no.9:88-90
S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

CHERNITSOV, A., kamenshchik; KLEPEROV, N., inzh.; TRAMBITSKIY, I., plotnik;
KONOVALOV, V., kranovshchik bashennogo kрана; LYUTIKOV, V.; SHAKHOV, G.

Public control over new construction developments. Sov. profsoyuzy
16 no.19:16-22 G '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Rabochiye korrespondenty zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for all except Lyutikov, Shakhov).
2. Tret'ye stroitel'noye upravleniye tresta No.25 g. Novokuybyshevsk (for Chernitsov).
3. Rukovoditel' kontrol'noy gruppy zavkoma Novokuybyshevskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda (for Kleperov).
4. Obshchestivennyy tekhnicheskiy inspektor oblsovprofa, Kuybyshevskaya oblast' (for Trambitskiy).
5. Spetsial'nyye korrespondenty zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Lyutikov, Shakhov).

(Kuybyshev Province--Construction industry)

(Kuybyshev Province--Trade unions)

KONOVALOV, V., inzh.

Pinpointing with radar. Av.i kosm. 44 no.3:92-95 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Guided missiles)

KONOVALOV, V., frezerovshchik

Twelve times quicker. Rech. transp. 20 no.5:45 My '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Novoladozhskiy sudoremontnyy zavod.

(Novoladozhskiy Kanal—Ships—Maintenance and repair)

KONOVALOV, V., inzh.

Neutralizer of electric charges. Pozh.delo 7 no.4:33 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(United States--Electrostatics)

KONOVALOV, V., starshiy prepodavatel'; KUZNETSOVA, L.;
OSOKIN, B., starshiy prepodavatel'; RUBTSOV, N.

Attachment of radar equipment helping to distinguish the
side of an approaching vessel. Mor. flot 22 no.8:23-25
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vyssheye voyenno-inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche.
(Radar in navigation)
(Collisions at sea--Prevention)

KONOVALOV, V., inzh.

Supersonic guided targets. Av. i kosm. 46 no.4:93-96 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

KONOVALOV, V., polkovnik; KHARIN, M., podpolkovnik

In a contaminated sector. Voen.vest. 43 no.10:56-59 O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

SKRYL'NIKOV, G. (Kuybyshev); KONOVALOV, V. (Gor'kiy); KUPRIYANOV, N., inzh. (Tuapse); YAKOVLEV, V., inzh. (Tuapse); CHABANENKO, A. (Kemerovo); STRUL', B. (Voronezh); BOGDANOV, L. (Barnaul); CHEREMNYKH, M., tekhninformator (Krasnyy Sulin Rostovskoy obl.); SEREGINA, Yu. (Orel); TOKAR', S.; TISHCHENKO, A. (Kiyev); CHAYKA, D. (Kiyev)

Advertisement board. Izobr. i rats. no.10:10-11 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Rabotnik kabel'nogo zavoda, g. Saransk, Mordovskoy ASSR (for Tokar').

KONOVALOV, Vadim, delegat XIV s"yezda Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo
kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi.

Virgin lands around us. IUn.nat. no.4:4-5 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Communist Youth League) (Agriculture)

14(10)

AUTHOR:

Konovalov, Viktor, Leader of a Komsomol Youth Diversified Construction Team SOV/29-59-4-2/26

TITLE:

Movable Shop (Peredvizhnoy tsekh)

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 4, p 2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author writes with reference to the attached picture: Mikhail Vodostoyev, Instructor for progressive working methods from Moscow has informed us that walls may be built with whole brick blocks. Our young workers have very much liked this idea and have adopted it. Carpenters have worked out a special mold for the blocks and the youths have built a movable warm shed mounted on sleds. Thus it is now possible to work with any weather conditions. Two masons compose the bricks in the mold to a block. When the mold is filled it is drawn apart and rearranged elsewhere. When the shed is full it is moved to another place by means of a tractor. The ready blocks remain on the spot until the time they are needed. This new method has well stood its test. There is no waste, walls turn out straight and construction work proceeds quicker. There is 1 figure.

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KONOVALOV, V.A.

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ing bars. Suggested by V.A.Konovalov. Rats.1 izobr.predl.v strol. no.8:50-52 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Starshiy instruktor peredovykh metodov truda Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Orgstroya.
(Reinforcing bars)

KONOVALOV, V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Apparatus for the automatic control and recording of the work of machines. Nauch. trudy TSNIIMOD no.11:41-47 '61. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya stankov i instrumentov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

KONOVALOV, V.A., inzh. (Ukhta); IVANOV, V.I., tekhnik (Ukhta)

Building an underwater crossing in the Far North. Stroi.
truboprovod. 6 no.8:12-13 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ukhta District--Underwater pipelines)

the circuitry unchanged. The device has the following basic

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ACC NR: AT7006525

characteristics: (1) summation time: 0.1-0.9 second, by 0.1 second; 1.0-9 seconds, by 1 second; 10-90 seconds, by 10 seconds; 100-900 seconds, by 100 seconds. Summation time is set manually before the first measurement; (2) adder capacity 10^8 pulses; (3) measuring frequency 100 kc; (4) measurement error of time interval not over $\pm 10^{-5}$ seconds; (5) information output: light display in binary decimal code, as well as to magnetic tape in parallel 13-bit binary code for subsequent checking of averaging results using computers; (6) beginning of reading set by operator manually; (7) power supply from 12 volt battery. Functional block diagrams and schematic diagrams of the device are presented, and the operation of the device is described in detail. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [WA N-67-3]

SUB CODE: 08/^{18/}SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 004 [29]

Card 2/2

KHASDAN, S.M.; KONOVALOV, V.A.; POTKIN, Yu.M.; ZYKOV, F.I.

Cutting force of a double-deck frame saw. Der. prom. 13 no.12:14-15
D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

VESELOV, A.M., inzhener; DUKHAN, B.S., inzhener; SENATOROVA, I.V., inzhener;
KONOVALOV, V.A., tekhnik

Automatic disconnecting of welding apparatus in the absence of
load. Prom. energ. 17 no.9:5-6 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric welding)

ZARNITSKIY, G.E.; KONVALOV, V.A.; KORABLIN, V.V.

Investigation of the operation of a starting turbine in gas-distributing station No.4 in Krasnodar. Gaz. delo no.9:9-13 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i Gazopromyslovoye upravleniye No.1.

FROLENKO, Yu.G.; KONOVALOV, V.A.; KOPTYAKOV, A.M.

Automatic control of the speed of feeding band saw units. Der.
From. 12 no.3:13-14 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Band saws) (Automatic control)

ZALESSKIY, P.Ya., general-mayor inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby v otstavke;
KONOVALOV, V.A., inzhener-podpolkovnik zapasa

The antisubmarine rocket "Subroc." Mor. sbor. 47 no. 5:85-87
My '64. (MIRA 18:6)

L 11149-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/TM/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP6000335

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0035/0035

AUTHORS: KuliyeV, A. M.; Bragin, V. A.; Mamedov, I. A.; Konovalov, V. A.;
Sadykhov, K. S.; Sharifov, F. R.; Zeynalov, S. D.; Mamedov, S. A.; Diadimov, G.
L.; Negreyev, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for protecting metals from corrosion. Class 22, No. 176022

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 35

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion protection, organic acid, carbon dioxide, hydro-carbon, asphalt, corrosion inhibitor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting metals from corrosion in a medium of low organic acids and carbon dioxide with the help of a corrosion inhibitor. To increase the degree of protection, hydrocarbon-soluble products of neutralizing acid asphalts are used as the inhibitor.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Nov64

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.197.3

CA KONOVALOV, V.F.

12

Gelatinizing ability of casein. V. Konovalov (Agr. Inst., Moscow). *Molokhnaya Prom.* 10, No. 12, 32-4 (1949). --The gelatinization of milk varies considerably even in individual cows in dependence on the conditions of feeding and upkeep. Casein gelatinizes more readily in the beginning of the lactation period than in later stages. High-Ca feed improves the gelatinization. Accordingly it is advisable to introduce larger amounts of CaCl_2 into the milk used for cheese-making beginning with August.
G. M. Konovalov

KONOVALOV, V. F.

20798. Kononov, V. F. Vliyaniye slizi na sozrevaniye ayrov. Sbornik dokladov Pervoy. Vsesoyuz. Konf-tsiy po moloch. delu. M., 1949, s. 208-12.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

ACC NR: AP7000908

SOURCE CODE: UR/0245/66/000/006/0087/0094

AUTHOR: Voronin, L. G.; Kononov, V. P.

ORG: Department of the Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity, MGU (Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti MGU); Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Electrographic data on the work of "biological clocks" in the human brain

SOURCE: Voprosy psikhologii, no. 6, 1966, 87-94

TOPIC TAGS: neurophysiology, biologic clock, circadian rhythm, central nervous system, electrophysiology

ABSTRACT: Subjects were examined polygraphically in a darkened, soundproof room. EEG's, skin galvanic, and oculomotor reactions were recorded using an eight-channel Alvar EEG. A combination of a conditioned audiostimulus and light stimulus (reinforcement) was used. The 500-cps audio stimulus was 40—50 db above threshold. The duration of both stimuli was three sec, with a 60 sec interval between stimuli. This arrangement facilitated a study of the trace reaction and its time factor. In discussing the results of this study, it was stated that the data did not provide evidence of a biological clock phenomenon in any one structure of the brain. The dynamics of electrographic reactions during the formation of a link between coupling

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REMOVED, K.T.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824330002-9"

BUSHUYEV, Yu.I.; KONOVALOV, V.F.

Sarcoma of the bones of the base of the skull and upper jaw with a
cavernous sinus syndrome in a five-year-old child. Vop.diag.i
patomorf.nerv.zab. no.2:80-86 '59. (MIRA 15:8)
(CAVERNOUS SINUS--DISEASES) (SKULL--CANCER) (JAWS--CANCER)

GOL'DBERG, Galina Mitrofanovna; KONOVALOV, Vadim Fedorovich;
KUZ'MINOV, A.I., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Reception of stereophonic radio broadcasts] Priem stereoc-
fonicheskikh radioperedach. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963.
23 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.487) (MIRA 17:1)

GRITSEVSKIY, M.A.; KONOVALOV, V.F.; TARTYGIN, N.A.

Daily rhythm of human skin temperature. Fiziol. zhur. 49
no.4:489-493 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professio-
nal'nykh bolezney, Gor'kiy.

VASIL'YEVA, V.M.; KONOVALOV, V.F.

Electrographic study of temporary connections in man. Zhur. vys.
nerv. deiat. 15 no.5:780-787 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vyshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut vyshey
nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR.

KONOVANOV, V.G.

Method of determining the height of the snow line. Meteor.
i gidrol. no.2:48 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Snow line)

KONOVALOV, V.G.

Method for determining the snow line altitude. Izv.Vses.geog.
ob-va 94 no.2:175-177 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Uzbekistan—Snow) (Uzbekistan—Photographic surveying)

18(3), 7(6)

AUTHORS: Lifshits, Ye. V., Konovalov, V. G.,
Yerko, V. F.

SOV/32-24-12-24/45

TITLE: Spectral Analysis of Binary Iron-Chromium Alloys
(Spektral'nyy analiz binarnykh splavov zheleza s
khromom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12,
pp 1483 - 1484 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is described for determining chromium in
iron (0.1-30% Cr), and for determining iron in
chromium (0.1 - 1% Fe). Unalloyed samples, thin
metal films (to 20 μ), and dispersions of chromium
in the surface of iron-chromium alloys(to a depth of
750 μ) were investigated. The metal films were
obtained by evaporating the alloy on an aluminum
support and in a high vacuum. The standard solutions
were prepared by dissolving the material and were
determined using the porous cup electrode method
of Feldman (Fel'dman) (Ref 1). A Q-12 spectrograph
and a IG-2 generator were used. The analysis of

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Spectral Analysis of Binary Iron-Chromium Alloys

SOV/32-24-12-24/45

the unalloyed samples was carried out in the usual way. The accuracy of the method is $\pm 6\%$. Comparison of the analytical results with those obtained chemically (by N.V.Sivokon') shows a satisfactory agreement (Table). The analytical results on the dispersion of the chromium (Figure) were used to calculate the diffusion coefficient for chromium in iron. The metal films on the aluminum support were investigated in a local analysis using a generator, and these results were found to agree with the analysis of the solutions. N.I.Bugayeva and L.N. Mosova participated in the experiments. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR
(Physical-^ttechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

SAFRONOV, B.G.; MITIN, R.V.; KALMYKOV, A.A.; KONOVALOV, V.G.

[High-frequency oscillations of a plasma filament
generated in a vacuum arc] Issledovanie vysokochastotnykh
kolebaniy plazmennogo shnura vakuumnoi dugi. Khar'kov,
Fiziko-tekhn. in-t AN USSR, 1960. 215-226 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Electric arc)

KONOVALOV, V. G.

S/185/61/006/006/021/030
D299/D304

AUTHORS: Yerko, V.F., Lifshyts', Ye.V., Konovalov, V.H.,
Dubyns'kyi, I.H., and Buhayova, N.I.

TITLE: Spectral analysis of magnesium-beryllium alloys

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961,
837 - 842

TEXT: The present work was prompted by the need to develop magnesium-beryllium alloys for protective coatings of heat-transfer elements. Binary and multicomponent magnesium alloys were investigated, with beryllium (as basic addition), aluminum, calcium and zirconium. The admixtures were determined by the method of spectral analysis of solutions. As a control method, the spectrophotometric method was used for determining beryllium. Sodium and potassium were determined by the method of flame spectrophotometry and photoelectric recording of spectra. The beryllium concentration in binary alloys was determined by the three-specimen method. The multicomponent magnesium alloys were analyzed for Al, Be, Ca, Zr (basic ad-

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Spectral analysis of magnesium- ...

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ditions), and Fe, Cu and Ni (impurities). The calibration curves are shown in a figure. The results of spectral- and chemical analysis were in good agreement. As a direct method of analysis of the binary alloy, magnesium and beryllium were distilled simultaneously in a high vacuum. Such a method made it possible to prepare a series of sufficiently homogeneous samples with a beryllium concentration of 0.0003 to 6.0 %. From a table it is evident that the results of direct analysis of metallic specimens and of analysis of the solutions were in good agreement. The spectrophotometric method of determining the beryllium concentration in the alloy, involved the use of sulfosalicylic acid and of trilon B (B) (the latter for the purpose of cancelling the effect of magnesium). The spectrophotometer Cφ -4 (SF-4) was used. The optical density was measured at a wavelength of $\lambda = 317$ mμ. The method permitted the determination of a beryllium concentration of 0.005 - 10 %. The data related to the flame spectrophotometric method used for detecting the presence of sodium potassium in the magnesium alloy, are listed in a table. There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication

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AUTHORS: Safronov, B. G., Mitin, R. V., Kalmykov, A. A., and
Kononov, V. G.

TITLE: Investigation of high-frequency oscillations of the plasma
column of a vacuum arc

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 10, 1961, 1248-1252

TEXT: A vacuum arc is used for the experimental investigation of natural
oscillations of a plasma in the range of a few Mc/sec. Test arrangement
(Fig. 1): Two graphite electrodes (10 cm long and 50 and 5 mm,
respectively, in diameter) are placed in a water-cooled vacuum chamber
(20 cm in diameter, 60 cm long) which is enclosed by a solenoid. Maximum
magnetic field strength is 5000 oersteds. Electrode 4 is used for the
priming (1500 v). Operating parameters: pressure about $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg;
arc amperage 100 - 300 a; arc length L 2 - 50 cm; arc voltage V(volt)
= $47 + 0.6 L(\text{cm})$. The high-frequency oscillations are picked up by the
magnetic probes 1, 2, 3 (Fig. 1) and are recorded with an OK-17M (OK-17M)
oscilloscope. Measuring results: (A) The frequency increases linearly

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with the magnetic field strength. (B) The frequency decreases with increasing arc length L , remains, however, practically constant above $L \approx 30$. (C) The rotatable probe 1 (Fig. 1) is used to investigate the spatial distribution of the high-frequency field near the arc. Results are shown in Fig. 5. (D) The strength of the h_ϕ - component of the alternating field was measured at different distances from the arc; it decreases like $1/r^{3/2}$, and is greater when the magnetic field strength is low. Conclusion: The frequencies of the oscillations investigated range within $\sqrt{\omega_{H_i} \omega_{H_e}}$, i. e., within hydromagnetic waves. The linear dependence of the

frequency on the magnetic field strength also fully agrees with the well-known expression for hydromagnetic waves $v = H/\sqrt{4\pi q}$. The authors thank K. D. Sinel'nikov for advice. There are 7 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: I. S. Luce, Geneva conference, 1958; I. A. Sower, D. L. Scott, T. F. Stratton, Phys. of Fluids, 2, 47, 1959.

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1960

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0° 90° 180° 270° 360°

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